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Smallpox in Italy.

Outside of Naples, the only Southern Italian provinces in which smallpox is reported as prevalent are Avellino and Chieti, where there is a decided epidemic. In the other provinces the disease has been brought under control, so that there are a few sporadic cases only. In Sicily smallpox still continues to prevail in the provinces of Messina, Catania, Siracusa, and Girgenti.

Plague in Egypt.

Under date of August 12, 1901, there were reported to be 10 cases of bubonic plague in Egypt. Of these, 3 were at Zagazig and 7 at Port Said. Since April 7, 1901, the beginning of the present outbreak, there have been 111 cases with 46 deaths.

Respectfully,

J. M. EAGER,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MALTA.

Quarantine measures against infectious diseases.

[Extract from No. 33.—Publications of the imperial health office.]

BERLIN, GERMANY, *August 14, 1901.*

The governor has issued the following regulations:

A.—MEDICAL INSPECTION.

1. All vessels and passengers shall, on arrival, undergo strict medical inspection.

B.—VESSELS WITHOUT A CLEAN BILL OF HEALTH.

2. Vessels arriving from any port without a clean bill of health, unless otherwise provided for in these regulations, are allowed to enter the quarantine harbor to load under quarantine restrictions.

3. The vessels referred to in the preceding paragraph will be admitted to free pratique, when they have been admitted to free pratique at an intermediate port and disinfected there to the satisfaction of the port authorities at Malta, or, when ten days have elapsed from date of departure.

C.—INFECTED VESSELS.

4. Vessels which have, or have had, on board, during the voyage, or the preceding twenty-one days, cases of cholera, yellow fever, plague, or any disease with symptoms which, in the opinion of the chief government medical officer, resemble the symptoms of the said diseases are not allowed to enter the harbor, but may be allowed to communicate with quarantine establishments.

5. Whenever such vessels carry a recognized medical practitioner and have not actually on board a case of the diseases mentioned in the preceding paragraph, they are allowed to enter the quarantine harbor only to load under quarantine restrictions.

D.—VESSELS FROM INFECTED COUNTRIES OR PORTS.

6. Vessels with pilgrims from the east are not allowed to enter the harbor, but are allowed to communicate with quarantine establishments.

7. When such vessels carry a recognized medical practitioner and have not actually on board a case of the diseases mentioned in paragraph 4, they will be allowed to enter the quarantine harbor only to load under quarantine restrictions.

8. Vessels without clean bill of health arriving from ports in the Persian Gulf, or from Chinese, Indian, or Arabian ports, which have not been admitted to free pratique at Suez or Port Said, are not allowed to enter the harbor, but are allowed to communicate with quarantine establishments.

9. When such vessels carry a recognized medical practitioner and have not actually on board a case of the diseases mentioned in paragraph 4, they will be allowed to enter the quarantine harbor to load under quarantine restrictions.

10. When the vessels mentioned in paragraph 8 have been admitted to free pratique at Suez or Port Said, they will be admitted to free pratique at Malta.

11. Vessels arriving from Egyptian ports or from the ports in the Sea of Marmora and the Bosphorus are allowed to enter the harbor to load under quarantine restrictions, unless ten days have elapsed from date of departure, in which case they will be admitted to free pratique.

12. The restrictions imposed in the preceding paragraph shall remain in force until twenty days have elapsed from the last case of plague, cholera, or similar disease reported officially, and the removal of such restrictions will be made known to the public by a notice published by the collector of customs.

E.—PASSENGERS.

13. Passengers arriving at Malta, unless otherwise provided for in these regulations, shall be subject to the restrictions which are applicable, for the time being, to the vessels on which they arrive.

14. Passengers arriving at Malta shall, before being allowed to land, declare on oath before an inspector of marine police or other superior officer that they have not been in Egypt or in Constantinople within ten days. Whenever they do not make this declaration on oath they shall undergo quarantine for ten days.

15. Passengers arriving on vessels without a clean bill of health shall be allowed to land at the lazaretto to undergo quarantine for a period of ten days.

16. Passengers arriving from ports in the Persian Gulf or from Chinese, Indian, and Arabian ports shall be dealt with as follows:

(a) If the vessel by which they have arrived carry a recognized medical practitioner, they shall be permitted to land in free pratique, but their luggage shall not be released before disinfection in one of the quarantine establishments.

(b) If the vessel does not carry a recognized medical practitioner, they shall be permitted to land in one of the quarantine establishments, where they are to be subjected to strict medical inspection until their clothing and all other articles of personal use likely to retain infection, as well as their baggage shall have been thoroughly disinfected.

F.—GOODS.

17. The importation is prohibited of—
 (a) Coffee, in beans or ground, colored with substances injurious to health;
 (b) Rags;
 (c) Susceptible goods which do not admit of being disinfected arriving on board the vessels referred to in sections B, C, and D;
 (d) Hides from any port subject to quarantine, or from any place in which cattle disease exists;
 (e) Vines, vine shoots, and fruit packed in vine leaves;
 (f) Hoofs and hair, raw silk, and human hair, skins raw, fresh, or untanned, when such articles arrive from infected ports;
 (g) Cotton seed arriving from countries in which anthrax is epidemic.
 18. The importation is prohibited, unless the goods are accompanied by a satisfactory certificate from the British consular authority that phylloxera is not known to exist in the place of origin of:
 Plants or roots from any port in the Mediterranean.
 19. The importation is allowed after disinfection, of—
 (a) Wearing apparel, soiled linen and clothing, articles of bedding, feathers, bones, and jute goods, whatever be the port whence such articles may have arrived.
 (b) Used sacks, carpets, and embroideries which have been used, when such articles arrived from infected ports;
 (c) Goods which admit of being disinfected, or are not susceptible to infection, arriving on the vessels referred to in paragraphs 2, 3, and 11.
 20. Cereals imported from infected ports are to be kept for twenty-one days at the lazaretto or any other place to be appointed by the collector of customs, to be aired under the direction of the quarantine authorities.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MEXICO.

Two cases of yellow fever from steamship Mathilda at Progreso.

PROGRESO, MEXICO, *August 16, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Norwegian steamship *Mathilda*, which arrived in this port on the 6th instant from Tampico via Vera Cruz, had 1 case of yellow fever to develop aboard on the 12th. The case was diagnosed by one of the physicians of this port and the patient, a fireman, was sent to Merida to the hospital. The case was not seen by the physician until the 14th, and the patient had then been sick two or three days. On the 15th the captain brought a sailor ashore to me for medical attention, and the diagnosis in the case was yellow fever, although a mild attack. The vessel sailed for Boston on the 15th, taking the sick sailor along and leaving the fireman in the hospital in Merida. All of the particulars were entered in the supplemental bill of health, and directions given to the captain for the treatment of the sick, and I suggested that it would be well for him to put in to some national quarantine station should any more cases develop.

The vessel while in port was anchored about 2 miles offshore, and none of the men had been ashore since arrival. If the infection is to